

HIV/AIDS Profile: Malaysia

Demographic Indicators

Population (1,000s)	21,793	Growth Rate (%)	2.0
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)		Life Expectancy	
Both Sexes	21	Both Sexes	71
Male	24	Male	68
Female	18	Female	74
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	25	Crude Death Rate (per 1,000)	5
Percent Urban	57	Total Fertility Rate	3.3
Note: Above indicators are for 2000.			

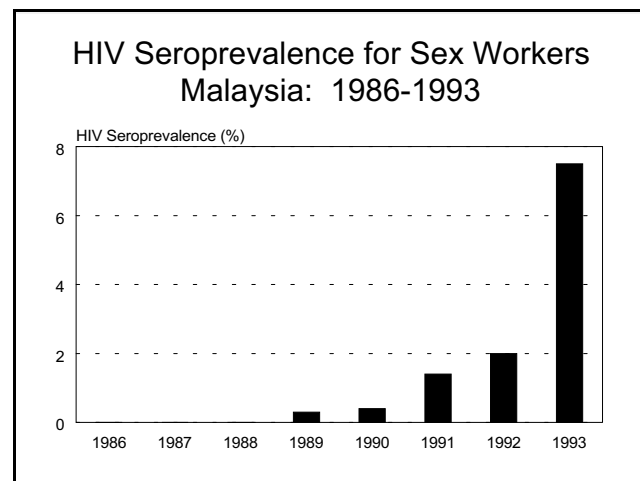
Estimated % of adults living with HIV/AIDS, end 1999	0.4 %		
Cumulative AIDS rate (per 1,000) as of 9/14/98	0.09		
Cumulative AIDS cases as of 9/14/98	1804		
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Reference Bureau, UNAIDS, World Health Organization.			

Epidemiological Data

Epidemic State: Concentrated

Sentinel surveillance data from the sex worker and IV drug user populations in Malaysia showed that the HIV epidemic worsened during the late 1980s/mid 1990s. There was also wide variation in severity by state. There was little to no infection detected among pregnant women and blood donors.

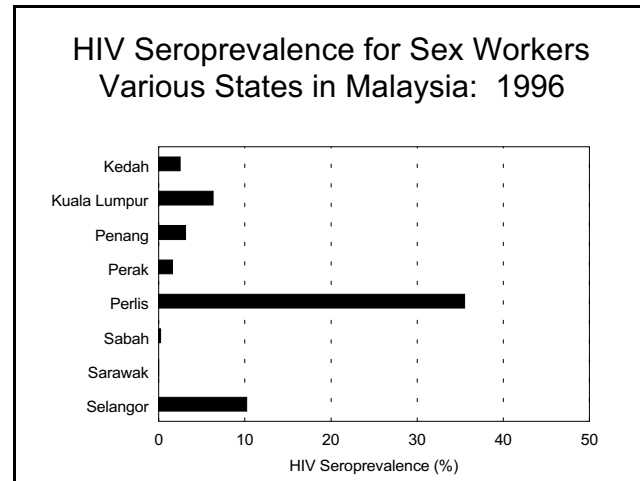
- HIV seroprevalence among sex workers in unspecified areas of Malaysia rose from no evidence of infection between 1986 and 1988 to almost 8 percent in 1993.



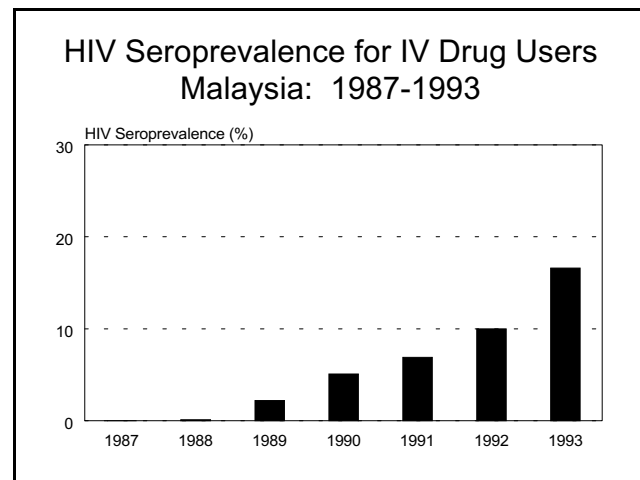
Source: International Programs Center, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, June 2000.

Malaysia

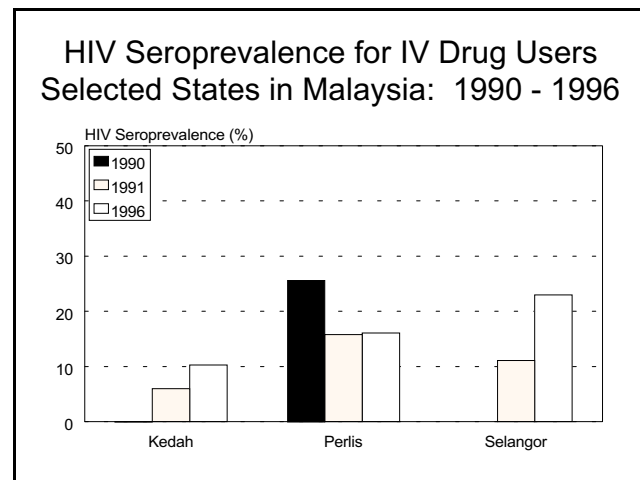
- Sentinel surveillance data show that HIV seroprevalence among sex workers in various states of Malaysia ranged from no evidence of infection in Sarawak State and few infections in Sabah State, both in East Malaysia, to 36 percent in Perlis State, the northernmost state in Malaysia, bordering Thailand.



- HIV seroprevalence rose steadily among IV drug users in Malaysia between 1987 and 1993. No evidence of infection was found among IV drug users tested in 1987. By 1993, 17 percent of this group were HIV positive. The geographic areas where this testing was carried out are not known.

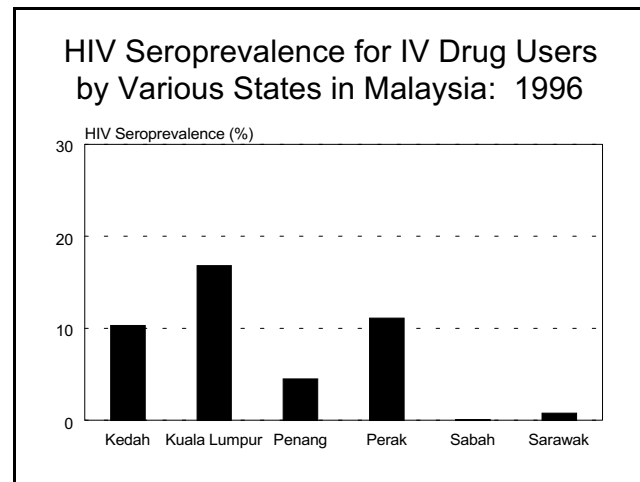


- IV drug users are included as a sentinel surveillance population. In 1996, 10 percent of IV drug users tested in Kedah State were HIV positive. The applicable figure for Perlis and Selangor states was 16 and 23 percent, respectively. These states were the only ones with more than one year of data.

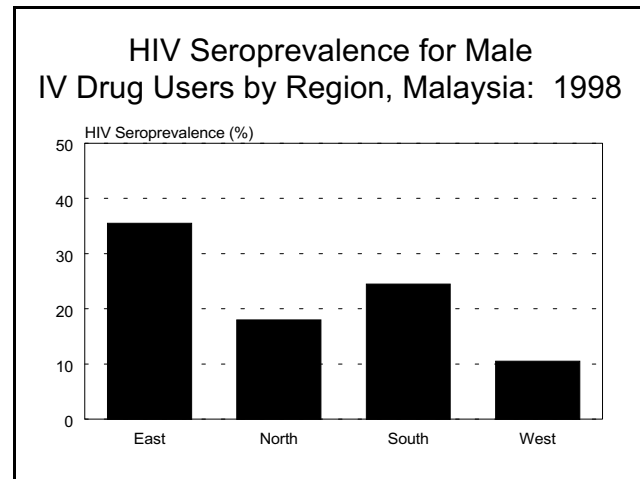


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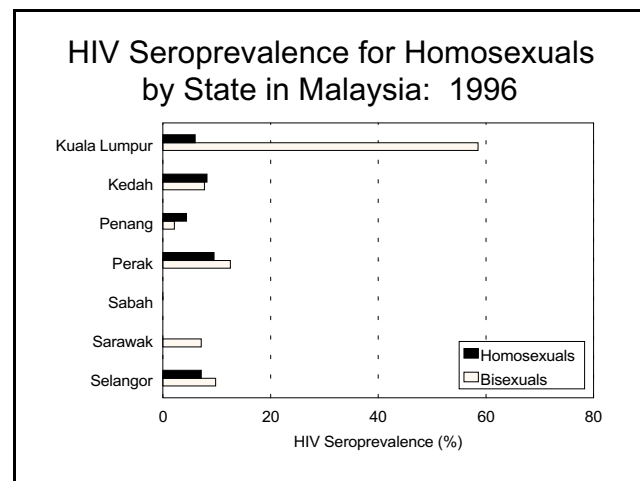
- In other states of Malaysia in 1996, HIV seroprevalence among IV drug users ranged from few infections in Sabah and Sarawak states to 17 percent in Kuala Lumpur State.



- Examined on a regional basis, HIV seroprevalence among male IV drug users ranged from 11 percent in the West Region to 36 percent in the East Region in 1998. These IV drug users were tested at drug rehabilitation centers.

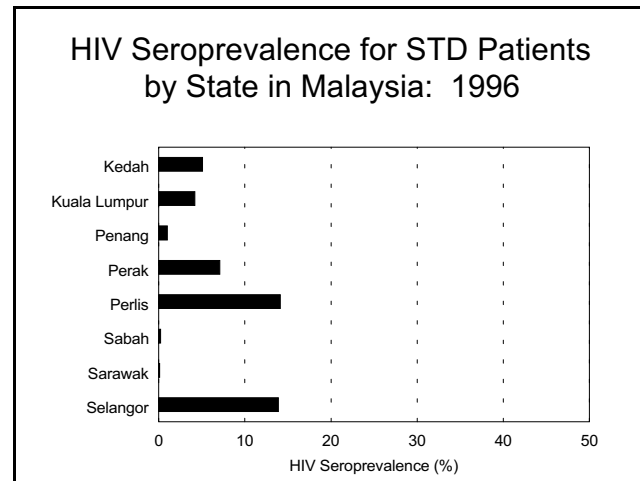


- Results from HIV sentinel surveillance carried out among homosexuals and bisexuals in 1996 showed that HIV prevalence ranged from no evidence of infection in Sabah State to 10 percent in Perak State among homosexuals and 2 to 59 percent in Penang and Kuala Lumpur states, respectively, among bisexuals. Testing was not done among homosexuals in Sarawak State and bisexuals in Sabah State.

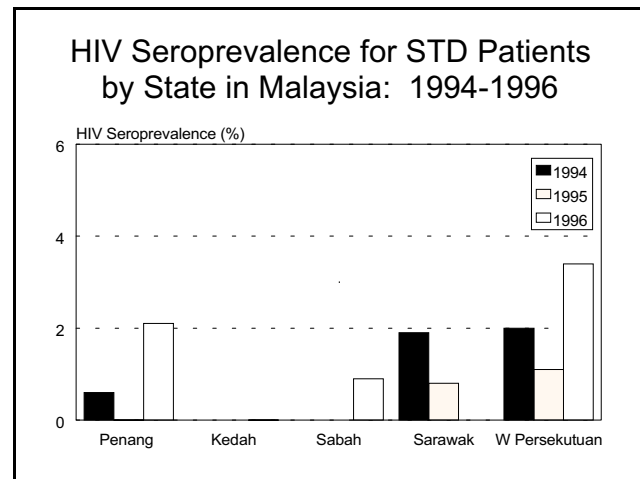


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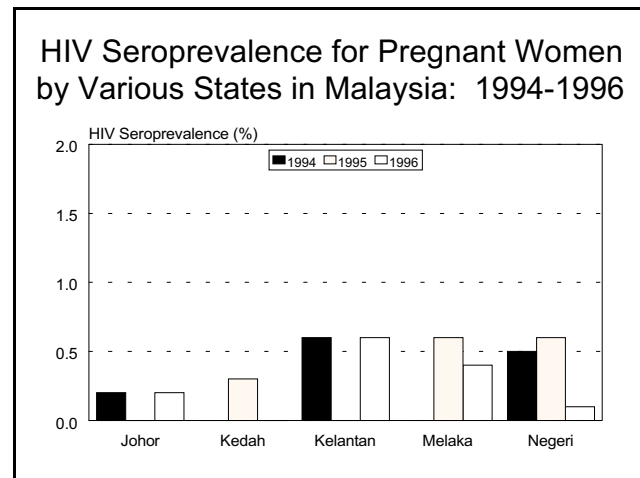
- Among STD patients tested in Malaysia through the sentinel surveillance program in 1996, HIV prevalence ranged from little sign of infection in both Sabah and Sarawak states to 14 percent in Perlis and Selangor states.



- In those states where there were data to detect any sort of trend, HIV prevalence among STD patients tested, in general, rose between 1994 and 1996. Results from HIV sentinel surveillance among STD patients in 1996 ranged from no evidence of infection in Kedah State to 3 percent in Wilayah Persekutuan State.



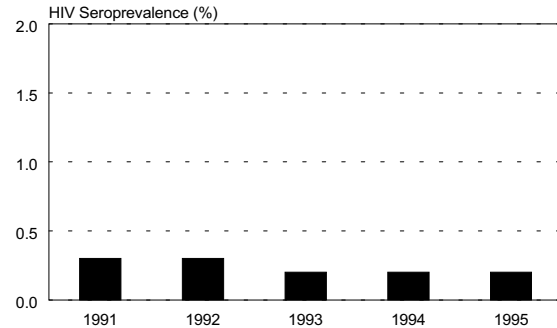
- HIV seroprevalence among pregnant women remained below 1 percent in five states of Malaysia, Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Melaka, and Negeri Sembilan, between 1994 and 1996. No infections were detected in Pahang, Penang, Perak, Perlis, Sarawak, Selangor, and Wilayah Persekutuan states.



Malaysia

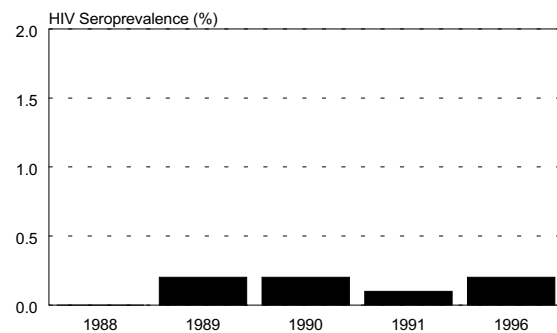
- Nationally, HIV seroprevalence among the general population of Malaysia remained well below 1 percent from 1991 to 1995.

HIV Seroprevalence for General Population
Malaysia: 1991-1995



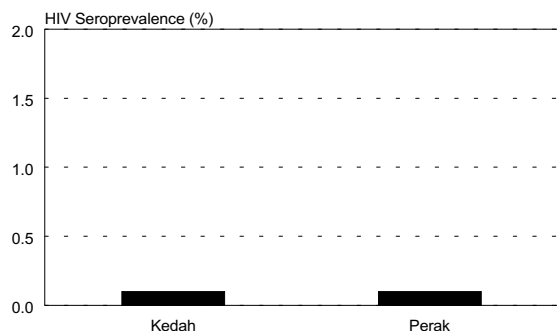
- HIV seroprevalence among blood donors tested in Perlis State at Kangar GH, a sentinel surveillance site, remained below 1 percent between 1988 and 1996.

HIV Seroprevalence for Blood Donors
Perlis State, Malaysia: 1988-1996

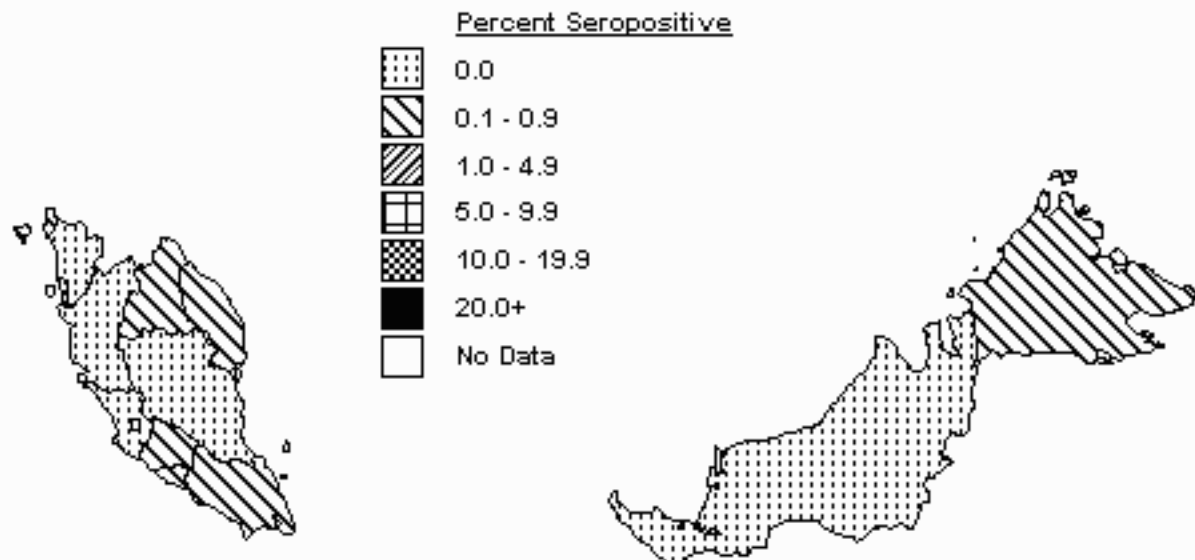


- Likewise, HIV seroprevalence among blood donors tested as part of sentinel surveillance in Kedah and Perak states was well below 1 percent in 1996. There was no HIV virus detected in Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Sabah, Sarawak, and Selangor states.

HIV Seroprevalence for Blood Donors
Two States in Malaysia: 1996



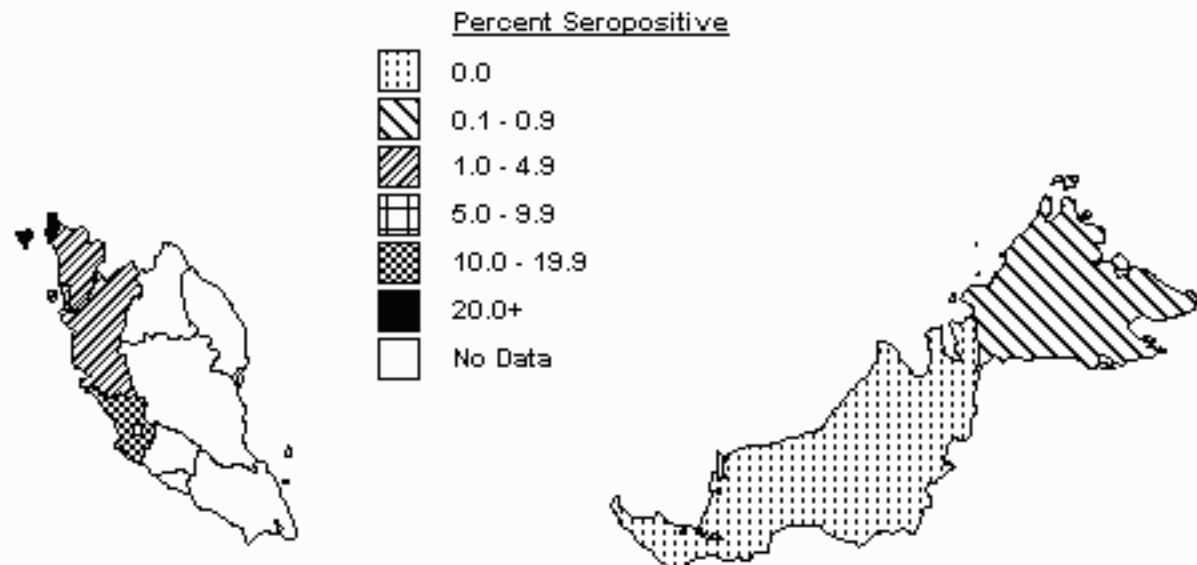
Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for Pregnant Women Malaysia: 1996



U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division,
International Programs Center,
Country Profile, September 2000.

Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for Sex Workers

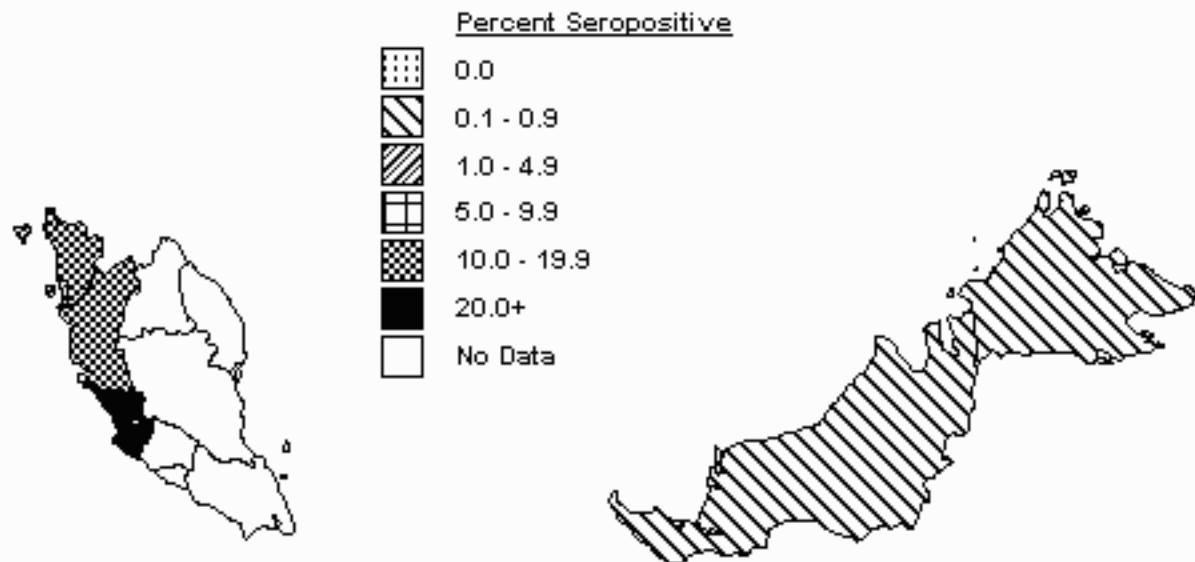
Malaysia: 1996



U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division,
International Programs Center,
Country Profile, September 2000.

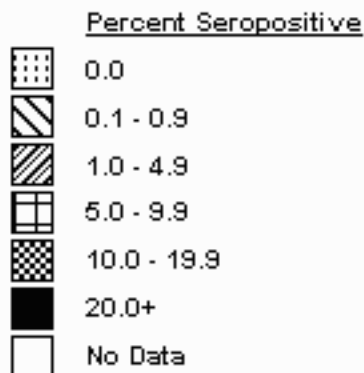
Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for IV Drug Users

Malaysia: 1996



U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division,
International Programs Center,
Country Profile, September 2000.

Malaysia: 1996



U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division,
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